

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

RESEARCH IN THE ARCHIVES

AES SIGNATUM

AES GRAVE

FROM MORGAN COLLECTION

EARLY

AMERICAN MEDALISTS

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1951

## *Important Announcement*

Beginning with the first 1952 issue the Coin Collector's Journal will be published in an entirely new form. Each issue will be a complete monograph by itself having a separate sales value of \$1.00 or \$1.50. Six of these monographs will be published each year and one will be devoted to supplementary material and new issues of "Coins of the World". Present subscribers will pay the same \$2.00 for this year and any renewals in 1952 will be put through at the old rate. New subscribers will be charged \$3.00 per year which rate will also apply to our older subscribers after their subscription has expired.

The first new publication will follow this Journal closely and will cover an important phase of Early American Numismatics. There will be no free copies so do not let your subscription expire.

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

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Vol. 18; No. 6      New York, November-December, 1951      Whole No. 139

## RESEARCH IN THE ARCHIVES

### GOLD COINAGE REVISIONS BY DATES

By WALTER BREEN

CONTINUED

#### Philadelphia

For brevity I omit the quarterly figures, but the figures presented are valid and all are based on the (some-times weekly) reports in the Bullion Journals. The totals in American State Papers—Finance contain typographical errors. Another source of confusion previously has been the fact that Director's Reports in 1796-7 were ordered by Congress prematurely. The 1796 report was delivered Nov. 29 and consequently a delivery of 854 eagles, 2797 half-eagles and 897 quarter eagles was included by error in the 1797 report although all these were made in 1796 to be exact, between Dec. 8 and Dec. 22. This is corrected here.

	\$10	\$5	\$2½
1795	2795	8707	
1796	6934	6196	963 (both types)
1797	8323	3609	859
1798	7974	24867	614

N. B. First coinage of 1798 half-eagles Jan. 4, 691 pieces—were these the small eagle type? I believe that a study of early

gold die varieties would prove that the 1795 heraldic \$5.00 were made in 1798.

1799 17483 7451 480 Dec. 28

All other published figures confirmed though no explanation appears for the unknowns (1801 \$5, 1802 \$10, 1803 \$2.50). The latter were not carryovers. 1807. There is no reasonable evidence for or against Snowden's division of the \$5: 33496 Type I

50597 Type II

1808-14. No problems.

1815. 635 Nov. 13 plus 3 for assay. The Coiner had \$3661.33 in gold fit for coining 12/31/15; no more coined because of the Mint fire which made extensive repairs necessary to the rolling apparatus.

1818-33. No questions. Figures obtained (as above) confirm published.

1834. Motto \$5—74709, \$2½—4000 Coinage stopped May 30 anticipating the reduction in weight. The Act of 6/28 became effective on August 1, 1834.

Snowden doubts that the \$2.50 were ever issued. No Motto \$5 685028, \$2½ 112234.

In 1835-6 approximately \$2 million of gold of former ratio was recoinced; far smaller amounts thereafter. The totals are not determinable since accounting of source of bullion deposits is far from complete. The whole amount of gold of former ratio brought into the Mint cannot be far below \$3 million and may exceed it.

1838. Coinage of Eagles resumed December; four "specimen coins" sent on or before Dec. 10. One of 1838 (and one of 1839) proof is in the Mint Collection.

1841 Quarter Eagles. None reserved for assay. Evidently they were only a "specimen" coinage like the half-cents.

1849. Gold Dollars. Coinage started May 8. There exist a few pieces with small head somewhat differently executed and placed than on the regular; one is in the Mint Cabinet and is the first gold dollar proof I have seen and the second I ever heard of, moreover besides the 1849 \$20 it is the only proof coin of that date in the collection. Probably a pattern as this type head was not perpetuated. It is impossible to say when the open wreath was replaced by the closed wreath; no data are known to me on this subject other than letters (far later) of the D/M saying that the open wreath were the "first issue".

1850. Regular \$20 coinage for circulation started March 12. A proof was in the J. B. Longacre collection.

1854. Probably the best division would place the gold dollars as follows:

Type I 840040

Type II 799405

The difficulty here is in assigning a delivery of August 19 (56097). The

first "specimens" sent the Secretary of the Treasury for approval were transmitted August 17; when his letter of approval arrived is unknown - it has not been found in the Archives. Coinage had been intermitted since June 17 (783943 till then); evidently the change of type was then contemplated. If the Sec'y telegraphed his reply, it is possible that the Aug. 19 delivery was of Type II; but no real evidence. In the absence of better data, the figures I gave above (allowing the Aug. 19 delivery to be included as Type I) will stand. It is almost certain that the Sec'y approval came on or before Aug. 24 and that is the assumption I am proceeding on.

\$3.00 gold: Regular coinage started May 1, first delivery 23140 on May 8. On April 28, 15 "specimens" were enclosed in a letter of the Director to the Sec'y of the Treasury.

1858. The 2521 eagles did not include proofs, as far as can be learned.

It may be mentioned that around 1860 the Director caused about \$2 million in gold dollars of the small size to be remelted and recoinced. These pieces had lain for years in the N. Y. Assay office, and in the Director's Report (for 1860 or 61, I believe) there is mentioned his belief that the rest ought to be gradually recalled, the "evil" of having two coins of different sizes but same value being only too apparent. Whether any more were actually recoinced I have been unable to find out, but the chances are that any subsequent recoinage was small on account of the suspension of specie payments and the consequent hoarding of what precious metals were available during the Civil War.

Later notes on gold coin will be found among proof coin notes.



# AES SIGNATUM AND AES GRAVE OF THE MORGAN COLLECTION

## ETRURIA

- 1 **Aes Signatum**. Type called "branch" or "fish-bone". R. Similar type. Found at Fabbri in the province of Orvieto. Strozzi Cat. 3. Haeblerlin, p. 20, 1; Pl. 93, 3.
- 2 **Aes Signatum**. Two crescents, back to back. R. Same type. Found at Tarquinia. Strozzi Cat. 10. Haeblerlin, p. 23, 6; Pl. 93, 2.
- 3 **Aes Signatum**. Letter A. R. Letter A. Found at Tarquinia. Strozzi Cat. 11. Haeblerlin, p. 24, 18; Pl. 93, 4.
- 4 **Dupondius**. Wheel with six spokes. R. Anchor, on either side of which, I. Found at Chiusi. Strozzi Cat. 108. Haeblerlin, p. 266, 6; Pl. 97, 3.
- 5 **As**. Wheel with six spokes. R. Crater with M above, and on bowl, I. Found near Arezzo. Strozzi Cat. 124. Haeblerlin, p. 258, 10.
- 6 **Triens**. Wheel with four spokes, between two of which, V incuse. R. Same type with mark of value, four globules, one between each pair of spokes. Strozzi Cat. 157. Haeblerlin, p. 255, 1.

## UMBRIA

- 7 Ariminum. **Triens**. Head of Gaul r., wearing torque. R. Sword and scabbard; to l., mark of value, four globules. Strozzi Cat. 272. Haeblerlin, p. 215, 3 (**quatruncus**).
- 8 Ariminum. **Quadrans**. Bust of Gaul r., wearing torque. R. Trident; to r., mark of value, three globules. Strozzi Cat. 273. Haeblerlin, p. 216, 14 (**teruncius**).
- 9 Tuder. **Triens**. Hand armed with cestus and surrounded by four globules. R. Two clubs; at side of each club, two globules. Strozzi Cat. 229. Haeblerlin, p. 227, 3.

## PICENUM

- 10 Firmum. **Quadrans**. Female head l.; behind, three globules. R. Head of bull facing. Strozzi Cat. 283. Haeblerlin, p. 212, 1 (**teruncius** or **quadrans**); Pl. 93, 5.
- 11 Hatria. **Triens**. Head of youth with long hair l.; in front, four globules. R. Cantharus with flower; to r., ethnic, HAT. Strozzi Cat. 284. Haeblerlin, p. 207, 22 (**quatruncus**).

## LATIUM WITH CAMPANIA

- 12 **As**. Head of Janus. R. Prow r.; above, I. Strozzi Cat. 19. Haeblerlin, p. 29, 360.
- 13 **As**. Head of Janus. Above, I. R. Head of Mercury l.; above, I. Strozzi Cat. 299. Haeblerlin, p. 93, 35.
- 14 **Semis**. Head of Minerva l. R. Female head l.; behind, sickle. Strozzi Cat. 320. Haeblerlin, p. 76, 6.
- 15 **Semis**. Head of youth l. R. Grain of barley. Strozzi Cat. 334. Haeblerlin, p. 156, 3.
- 16 **Semis**. Head of bull r. R. Prow r.; in front, S. Strozzi Cat. 351. Haeblerlin, p. 158, 16.

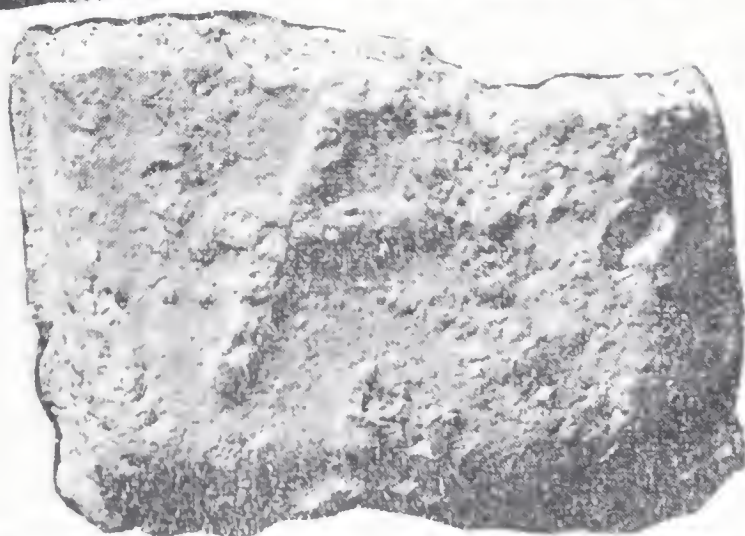
## CAMPANIA

- 17 **As**. Head of Roma l.; behind, I. R. Same type r.; behind, I. Strozzi Cat. 377. Haeblerlin, p. 65, 9.
- 18 **As**. Head of Roma r. R. Wheel with six spokes, between two of which, I. Strozzi Cat. 408. Haeblerlin, p. 59, 43.
- 19 **Semis**. Pegasus prancing l. R. Pegasus prancing r.; below, S. Strozzi Cat. 358. Haeblerlin, p. 85, 39.

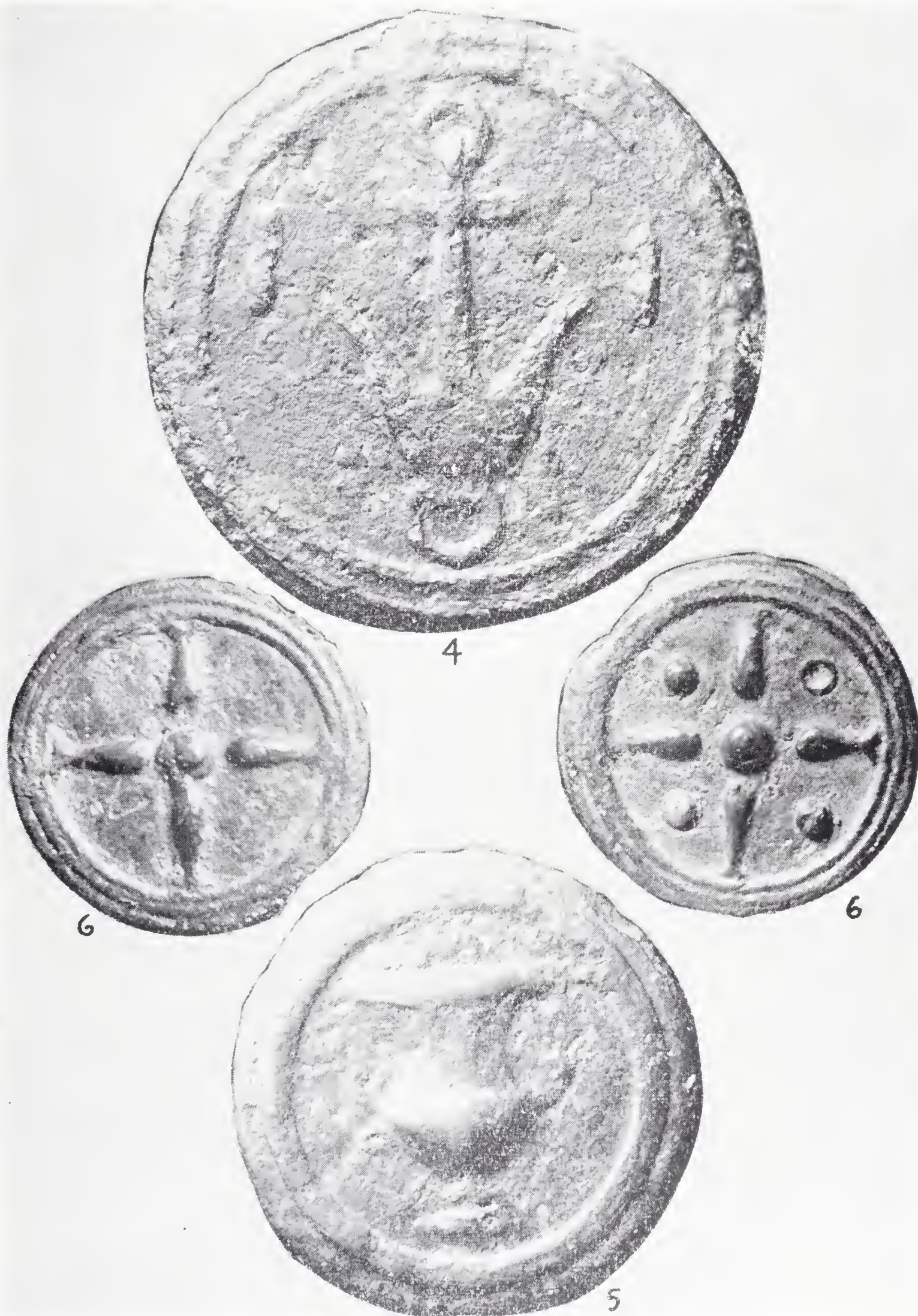
## APULIA

- 20 Luceria. **As**. Head of Apollo l.; below chin, I. R. Cock l. Strozzi Cat. 431. Haeblerlin, p. 155, 16 (Latium with Campania).













8



9

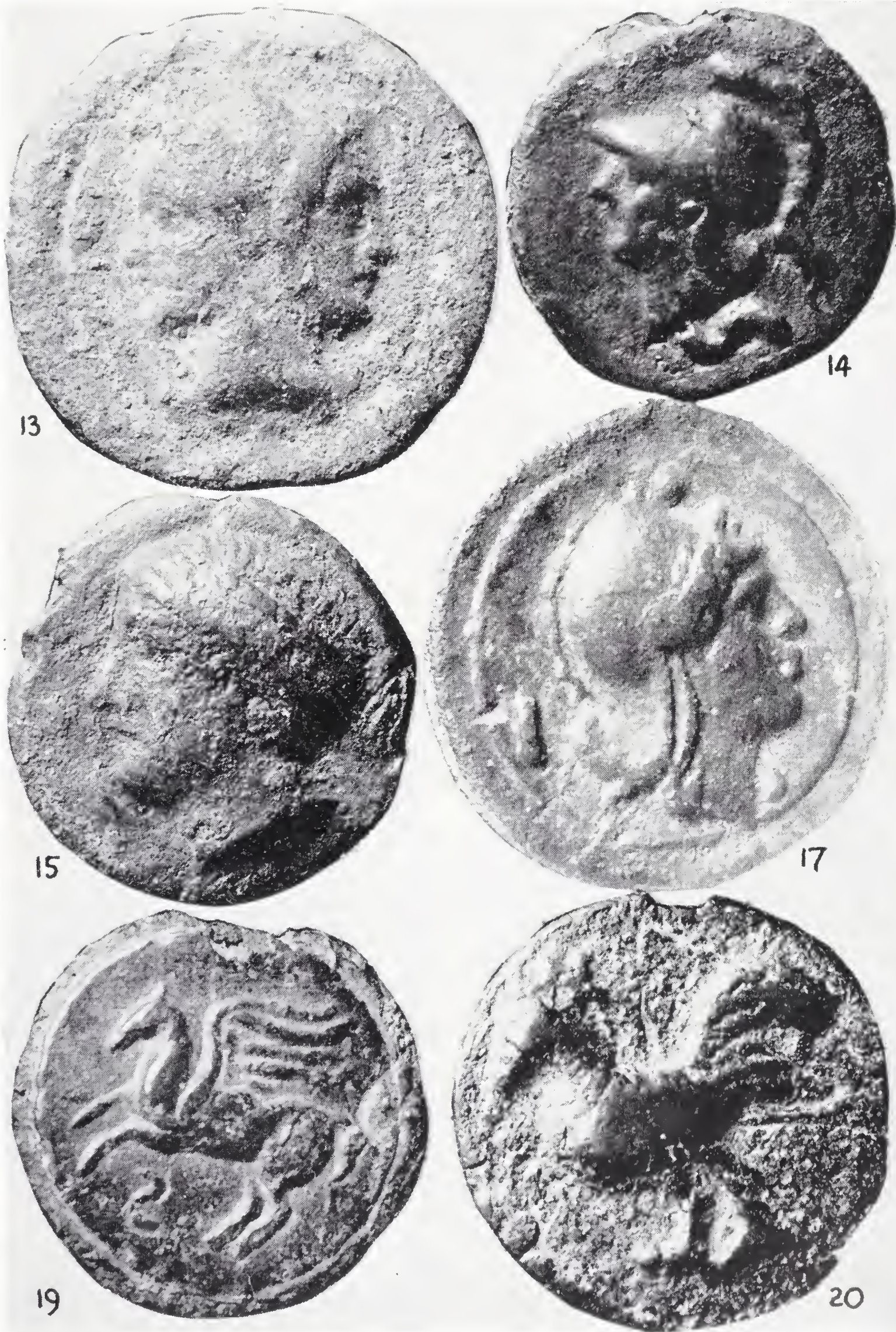


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# EARLY AMERICAN MEDALISTS AND DIE-SINKERS

CONTINUED

By RICHARD D. KENNEY



## MASSACHUSETTS AND CALIFORNIA CO.

A San Francisco firm that issued the very rare Five-dollar gold piece in 1849. Nothing is known of the history of this firm but supposition has it that the firm was organized in Northampton, Mass.

## GEORGE W. McCLURE

An assayer from Iowa who was in charge of minting operations for Clark, Gruber & Co.

## B. MEAD

A St. Louis die-sinker who engraved the Indian Peace medals relating to fur traders (Belden 66-68) in the decade before the Civil War.



## F. N. MITCHELL

A sculptor and medalist of Boston most of whose works were executed in the two decades before the Civil War. Among his medals are the following:

Worcester County Mechanics Ass'n.: Harrison medals of 1840 (Satterlee 69-71); Bunker Hill Jubilee 1850; and the Samuel Appleton medal, 1845.



## MEADE BROTHERS

A New York firm of daguerreotypers in the mid-nineteenth century. The Daniel Webster medal engraved by C. C. Wright credits the Meade Brothers for the original photography of the reverse.



## MINERS BANK

The San Francisco bank operated by the firm of Wright and Company that issued a ten-dollar gold piece in 1849. The company was dissolved in 1850.



## MOFFAT AND COMPANY

The San Francisco assaying firm that issued five, ten, and twenty-dollar coins



from 1849 to 1853. Their first coins were rectangular gold ingots valued respectively at \$9.43 and \$16.00. In 1850, the firm became U.S. assay contractors, and in early 1852, John L. Moffat retired from the firm, the other partners having organized to conduct the United States Assay Office of Gold. Moffat resumed under the original firm name in 1853 when he issued his twenty-dollar piece.



### JAMES G. MOFFAT

A brass founder and metal worker of New York City who worked during the Hard Times period. In addition to his own store cards (Adams 585-6), he engraved several other New York cards such as those for Maycock and Crossman.

### SAMUEL MOORE

The fifth director of the United States Mint, 1824-1835.



### A. C. MORIN

A Philadelphia die-sinker whose medals include: Henry Clay (Satterlee 140); the prize medal of the Penn. State Agricultural Society; and the Washington N.Y. Crystal Palace, 1853 (Baker 361).

### WALTER MOULD

The coiner of New Jersey coppers at the Morristown mint in 1787-88. He was originally associated with Albion Cox and Thomas Goadsby in securing the coinage contract.

### WILLIAM MOULTON

In 1776 the New Hampshire legislature authorized the coinage of coppers and William Moulton was empowered to make the pieces.



### NORRIS, GRIEG & NORRIS

The firm that issued the first coin in California, a five-dollar gold piece dated 1849, existing in both plain and reeded edges.



### JOHANNES ADAM OERTEL

An engraver who was born in Germany in 1823 and settled in Newark, N. J. in 1848. Although he engraved many banknotes, he designed several medals the best known of which is the



N.Y. Crystal Palace, 1853, dies by C. C. Wright. Oertel also carved church decorations and helped decorate the Capitol in 1857. He later attained success by his pictures of army life during the Civil War.



### OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY

The private banking firm of Oregon City that issued five and ten-dollar gold pieces in 1849.



### J. S. ORMSBY & COMPANY

The very rare five and ten-dollar gold pieces were issued in 1849 by this Sacramento firm of gold smelters.



### JOHN PARSONS AND CO.

Tarryall Mines, in the Pike's Peak district, were discovered in 1859 and situated on Tarryall Creek. A contemporary newspaper account refers to the gold coins made by Dr. J. Parsons. These are the very rare 2½ and 5 Dollar pieces that made their first appearance in the summer of 1861.



### PACIFIC COMPANY

From Edgar Adams we learn that the rare set of coins ranging from the dollar to the ten-dollar piece, dated 1849, were struck by the coining firm of F. D. Kohler and Co. Kohler combined with Frederick C. Broderick in April of 1849 to enter the assaying business and in January 1850, the firm sold out to Baldwin. This is the year that Kohler was appointed as California State Assayer. Kohler, who was born in 1810 and died in 1864, was originally a New York jeweller and may have engraved the dies. Nothing further is known of the Pacific Company as such.

### ROBERT PATTERSON

The fourth Director of the United States Mint, 1806-1824.

### ROBERT M. PATTERSON

The sixth Director of the United States Mint, 1835-1851, and the son of the fourth director.

### FRANKLIN PEALE

A son of Charles Wilson Peale, Franklin (1795-1870) joined the staff of the United States Mint in 1833, was appointed melter and refiner in 1836, and Chief Coiner in 1839 which position he held until 1854. In addition to engraving the obverse dies of the Polk and Taylor Indian Peace medals, he also was responsible for various coin-dies after the death of Gobrecht and his own departure from the mint. From abroad, he brought the Contamine reducing lathe and the steam-coinage press to the mint where he is remembered for many improvements.





### MALTBY PEDETREAN

A mis-spelling in early accounts of one of the partners in the metal firm of Pelletreau, Bennett & Cooke of 170 Broadway, New York City, who struck the Eric Canal medal of 1826, dies by C. C. Wright.

### NICHOLAS PEARCE

An engraver believed by Baker to have made the Victor Sine medal (no. 164).

### JOHN PEARSON

A silversmith of New York City who engraved the Columbian Order medal of 1789.



### JACOB PERKINS

The important engraver of Newburyport, Mass., 1766-1849. Perkins was responsible for the following dies: the two Washington mortuary medals, the Massachusetts copper coinage (with Calender) of 1787, and the very rare early pattern Dollar.

### THOMAS M. PETTIT

The eighth Director of the United States Mint, who died a few weeks after his appointment by Pres. Pierce in April of 1853.

### JEREMIAH PLATT

A New York merchant who had, according to Bushnell, a sub-contract for coining Connecticut coppers with Samuel Broome.

### THOMAS POWELL

A blacksmith of Salem, Oregon who built the machinery for, and probably coined, the Oregon Exchange Company's 'Beaver' coins.

### COLONEL REED

Reference is made by Hickox (p. 79) that a Col. Reed of Uxbridge supposedly struck the Immunis Columbia, New Jersey and the Immunis Columbia, Eagle (N.Y.).



### JOHN REICH

Born in Germany as Jacob, Reich was Assistant Engraver of the U.S. Mint from about 1807 to 1817. In addition to executing the Half Eagle and Half Dollar of 1807, the following important medals are either signed by, or attributed to, Reich: the Indian Peace medals of Jeffer-



son and Madison; Washington Benevolent Society, 1808; and the Preble and Hull medals.



### TEMPLETON REID

A gunsmith and assayer of Lumpkin County, Georgia who issued the first privately-made gold coins since Brasher. Dated 1830, these consist of 2½, 5, and 10 Dollar pieces. It is probable that Reid cut his own dies. The extremely rare ten and twenty-five dollar pieces that he issued from California in 1849 are probably patterns.

### PAUL REVERE

The legendary silversmith and designer, 1735-1818. Besides engraving plates for some issues of Continental Currency, Revere is thought to have designed the pattern Massachusetts Halfpenny of 1776, and the William Pitt token of 1766 (Betts 518) that was engraved by Smithers.



### H. M. & E. I. RICHARDS

Jewelry manufacturers of Attleboro, Mass. who, in addition to their own cards, made several Hard Times and Civil War tokens.

### JOSEPH RICHARDSON

A noted silversmith of Philadelphia, 1711-1784. He struck the George II Indian Peace medal of 1757 (Betts 401) that was engraved by Duffield, and also engraved various oval Indian Peace medals described by Belden.

### GILBERT RINDLE

Rindle coined and/or engraved New Jersey coppers for Goadsby and Cox at the Elizabethtown mint.



### DAVID RITTENHOUSE

The first Director of the United States Mint, 1792-1795.

### ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON

A Scottish-born painter who designed the Erie Canal medal of 1826 engraved by C. C. Wright and struck by 'Pedetran'.



### SHULTS AND COMPANY

The only coin issued by this San Francisco foundry was their 5 Dollars of 1851. In 1850, they were located in the rear of the establishment of Baldwin and Co. and made all the dies then used for private gold coins in California, said dies having been engraved by Kuner.





### C. SCHOLLAY

A nineteenth century artist who designed the medal for the Humane Society of Massachusetts engraved by C. C. Wright.



### ROBERT SCOT

The first Engraver of the United States Mint from 1793 to 1823. Born in 1745 in Edinburgh, Scotland, he later came to this country and held the position of engraver to the State of Virginia from 1780 to 1782 where he worked on seals and possibly paper money. In the Mint, Scot cut the dies for some varieties of Cents and Half-Cents; and various early silver coins including the Dollar of 1794. He also engraved the Truxton medal of 1800.



### SCOVILL MANUFACTURING CO.

One of the oldest die-sinking firms in existence today. Organized in 1827 by James M. Lamson and William Henry Scovill of Waterbury, Connecticut, the firm reflected the history of the country as evidenced by their tokens and medallions. From their prolific output of Hard Times and other tokens to their very many political and campaign medals, Scovill played a very important role in the numismatic history of the land. Originally named J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill in 1827, the firm changed its name to Scovill and Company in 1840, while the present name has existed since 1850. An intimate history of the firm may be found in Edgar Adams' account published in the Numismatist of 1912.

### ELIAS SHIPMAN

One of the coiners of Connecticut coppers from November 1785 to April 1786. See Jarvis.



### F. B. SMITH & HARTMANN

The N.Y. die-sinking firm that succeeded Bale and Smith in 1848 and were, in turn, succeeded by Smith and Horst in 1857. Among their medals may be mentioned the John Pintard medal of the N.Y. Historical Society of 1857, and a large bronze of Edwin Forrest.



## SMITHERS

A little known Philadelphia engraver who executed the William Pitt token of 1766 said to have been designed by Paul Revere. He may be the same as a James Smither who engraved some of the Pennsylvania Notes.

## JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN

The ninth Director of the United States Mint, 1853-1861.

## JOHN STANWICK

Official records mention that on April 17, 1783, John Stanwick was paid the sum of 22 Dollars and 42 ninetieths "for dies for the Public Mint". These, of course, would be the Nova Constellatio. See also Dudley, A. Dubois, and J. Eckfeld.

## GILBERT STUART

The eminent painter who was born in Rhode Island in 1755. He was most noted for his portrait of Washington, and, for numismatists, his design of the Liberty Head on the 1795 Dollar. Stuart died in 1828.

## JOHN TAYLOR

One of the designers of the Mormon coinage in Salt Lake City. See Barlow and Kay.



## RICHARD TRESTED

An early die-sinker of the nineteenth century of New York City. Directories place him at 70 William Street in 1821; at 68 William Street from 1823 to 1828; and at 76 Maiden Lane in 1829. There is reason to believe that Wright and

Bale succeeded Trested, through purchase, at the 68 William Street address. His signed pieces are all very rare and include the oval Castle Garden token as well as his personal store cards.



## J. F. THOMAS

A die-sinker and engraver of Newark, N. J. as evidenced from an advertisement appearing in the Newark Daily Advertiser of January 2, 1835. His name may be observed under the bust of a Henry Clay brass shell medalet (Satterlee 155), as well as several other politicals.



## TRUE

A family of die-sinkers that operated in Albany, N. Y. and in Cincinnati, Ohio. There appear to be two Benjamin C. Trues, the elder working in Albany from 1832 to 1848; and the younger in Cincinnati from 1856 to 1860. Daniel True, a brother of the elder B.C., worked out of Albany from 1837 to 1877 with a short interval (1837-1839) in conjunction with his brother. The Trues made some Hard Times, Canadian Blacksmiths, and other tokens together with political campaign medalets.



## TWIGG

The signer of the Washington portrait medal, 1789, Baker 65.

## HENRY VOIGT

The Chief Coiner of the United States Mint from January 29, 1793 to February 15, 1814. It is claimed that Voigt made the Mint dies before the appointment of Scot as Engraver. The Washington Half Disme and the Silver Centre Cent of 1792 are generally accepted as having been designed and/or struck by him.



## UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD

The San Francisco firm composed of Joseph Curtis, P. H. W. Perry, and Samuel Ward, members of the firm of Moffat & Company before it dissolved in 1852. Before the Assay Office ceased operations in 1853, it had issued 50, 20, and 10 Dollar gold pieces dated 1852 and 1853.

## DANIEL VAN VOORHIS

One of the partners in the venture to coin Vermont coppers. See Harmon.

## WALCUTT

Information is wanting on Walcutt whose name appears on a C. C. Wright-engraved medal of Henry Clay.

## VICTOR WALLACE

A machinist of Oregon City who engraved the dies for the Oregon 10 Dollar 'Beaver' gold coin.

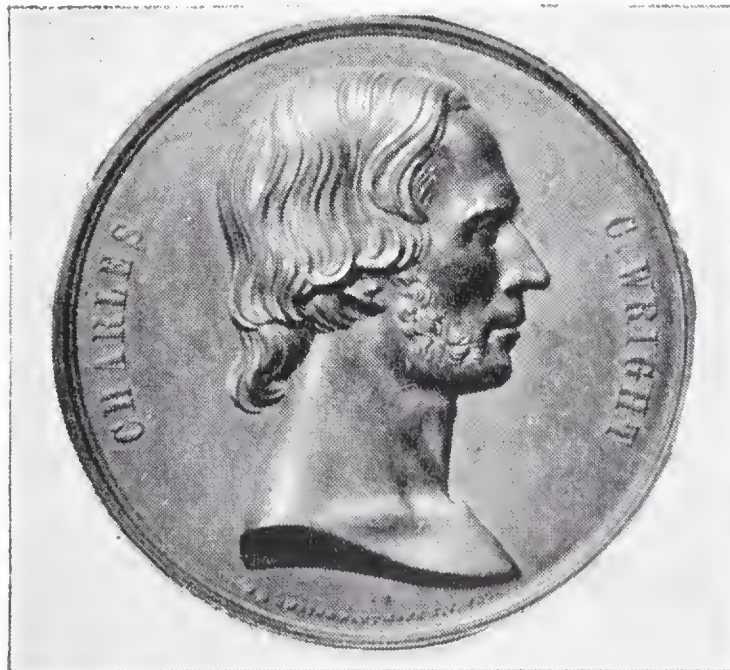
## JOHN S. WARNER

A Philadelphia medalist, 1823-1868. He was the father of William H. and Charles K. Warner who were jewellers, medalists, and coin dealers up through the early part of the twentieth century.



## WASS, MOLITOR & CO.

Located in San Francisco, this firm was composed of two Hungarian refugees of the turbulent 1848 period. Their 5, 10, 20, and 50 Dollar pieces, dated 1852 and 1855, were engraved by Kuner.



## CHARLES CUSHING WRIGHT

Undoubtedly the most important engraver and medalist this country had ever produced. Born in Charleston, S. C. in 1796, Wright was known in his home town, in Savannah, Ga., and in New York City which witnessed his genius. He executed fine medals from 1824 until his death in 1857 and even found time



during this interval to be associated with Asher B. Durand in the banknote engraving business. Some of his numerous medals are: the three American Art Union medals; various medals of the Mexican War; and personal portrait pieces such as Herr Alexander, Lafayette, and Edwin Forrest. See also the following artists who collaborated with Wright: Duggan, Ellis, Green, Hughes, Ingham, Jones, Oertel, Pedetean, Robertson, Schollay, and Walcutt.

### HUGH WILLIAMSON

An astronomer who probably designed the Confederatio cents of 1785. This is inferred in the Board of Treasury Reports.



### WRIGHT AND BALE

C. C. Wright (above) combined with Joseph Bale in 1829, and with him produced many important and rare store cards and tokens. See Bale.

### JOSHUA WETHERLE

A Boston coppersmith who was the master-workman in the coinage of Massachusetts copper.

### J. WILLSON

An engraver who executed presidential medals of Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, in conjunction with Salathiel Ellis.



### JOSEPH WRIGHT

An early draughtsman and engraver to the United States Mint. Wright is credited with the 1793 Wreath Cent and the Congressional medal presented to Maj. Lee. He was born in Bordentown, N. J. in 1756 and died in Philadelphia in 1793.

#### DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING OCTOBER, 1951

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
<b>SILVER</b>			
Half dollars	\$ 698,156.00	\$ 991,000.00	\$ 192,000.00
Quarter dollars	1,267,078.00	380,000.00	1,970,000.00
Dimes	484,431.20	135,000.00	56,000.00
<b>MINOR</b>			
Five-cent pieces	\$ 621,215.00		\$ 5,600.00
One-cent pieces	355,143.00	\$ 184,000.00	983,150.00

#### DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING NOVEMBER, 1951

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
<b>SILVER</b>			
Half dollars	\$ 1,924,106.00	\$ 800,000.00	\$ 1,275,500.00
Quarter dollars	1,585,053.00		699,000.00
Dimes	3,342,421.20	400,000.00	517,000.00
<b>MINOR</b>			
Five-cent pieces	\$ 210.00		
One-cent pieces	112,552.00	\$ 122,000.00	\$ 970,150.00



# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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